

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND

ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

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EDITORIAL NOTICE

Assoc. Mem., Am. Ext. Mfra Assn.

WE invite correspondence and special articles upon subjects of
interest to all engaged in the manufacture and sale of Per-
fumes, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Flavoring Extracts, etc. THE AMER-
ICAN PERFUMER and ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW is the OPEN
FORUM for each and all in the Trade.

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION.—President, T.
Ricksecker, 74 Reade St., New York; Secretary, W. H.
Hyde, care of Abner-Royce Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

AMERICAN EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—
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THE COMING ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION

As told in our February issue the fifteenth annual meet-
ing of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association will be
held in New York from April 13 to 15 inclusive. Through
the courtesy of the Drug and Chemical Club the business
meetings will be held at the commodious and elegant
quarters of the Drug Club in the Woodbridge Building, 100
William street, the very heart of the oil and chemical in-
dustry of New York.

In addition to routine matters the meetings will be de-
voted to varied interesting papers and addresses. As this
feature has not yet been completely arranged, no announce-
ment, in detail, can be made at this time.

The social features of this year's gathering should be
most agreeable to all. Tuesday evening, the 13th, will be
devoted to the theatre, and arrangements have been made
to attend "The Man From Home" at the Astor Theatre.
After the play there will be an informal reception held by
President Ricksecker, at the Hotel Astor, followed by a
collation. Wednesday evening will be "open," thus giving
visiting members an evening to themselves. This feature
will, no doubt, be appreciated by those who find three days
in New York all too short to permit them to attend to all
the thousand and one things that seem to need attention
on a visit to little old New York. On Thursday evening
the convention will be brought to a fitting close with a
banquet at the Plaza, one of the newest and finest hotels
in the city. Good speakers will lend profit to the occasion;
and for their provision in place of the familiar vaudeville
the committee should be thrice blessed.

NEEDS OF THE FLAVOR INDUSTRY.

In December, 1907, a number of flavoring extract manu-
facturers met in this city for the ostensible purpose of
forming an association to conserve their interests. It soon
developed that they had been duped by a "wiley" adven-
turer, who under the plea that "stearn" methods were
necessary to cope with the food law ogre, brought the
association into such disrepute that it has completely
disintegrated.

There is no reason why all extract makers should not
get together to work for some degree of uniformity in
State food laws and regulations. As soon as the average
State food official begins to talk or write of food matters,
he begins on flavoring extracts, which, *per se*, must be

adulterated or misbranded! We fear that this is too often due to ignorance of the subject; but it is a relief to know that they are willing, in some cases, to learn. There is surely enough information in the hands of extract manufacturers to enable them, by acting in concert, to arrive at an understanding with those charged with the administration of food laws, and thus to provide for regulations that are fair, methods of analysis that are accurate, standards that are right, and relations that are harmonious.

The average food chemist, when examining vanilla extract looks for cumarin and resins. To him the standard requiring the extractive matter of 10 gr. of beans to 100 c.c. of extract is just so much Greek; for to our knowledge no method has been published that will instruct anyone in the method of making such a determination. We were advised recently, however, by the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, that an accurate method is known in the Department of Agriculture, and will soon be published.

In the case of terpenaceous extract of lemon there is a great variety of opinion in spite of the simple definition contained in the Standards. In South Dakota the commissioner would compel manufacturers to label this extract "IMITATION."

Who are the men to come forward now and form the nucleus of a new association? Let them speak up! We invite all who are willing to join such a movement to write us and we will be glad to serve as a temporary recruiting station while the organization is being perfected.

TRADE MARKS.

In view of the fact that perfumes, soaps and toilet preparations are most frequently distinguished by some arbitrary trade mark, it behooves every manufacturer of these articles to post himself as fully as possible with regard to all the information within reach. Too often is it the practice to make an insufficient search first, and when trouble arises to inveigh against the "rights" of an American citizen in the pursuit of happiness (via the dollar route), as guaranteed by the Constitution.

Several recent United States Court decisions are of prime importance. In the first place it has been held in the case of the Trinidad Asphalt Manufacturing Company vs. the Standard Paint Company, (163 Fed. Rep., 977), that the plaintiff had no claim to trade-mark rights of the word "rubberoid," on the ground that the word "rubberoid" was a word in common use as a descriptive word, and that "no one can restrict or destroy the public right by the coinage and monopoly of a word that is a near imitation of one the use of which is open to all for the truthful description of articles of trade and commerce." Manufacturers that have applied words of curious spelling to their preparations may well look to their "trade marks," in order to avoid a disagreeable awakening from a sense of false security.

Of incidental interest is the decision in the case of the Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company vs. the Pittsburg Manufacturing Company, in which it was held that where an arbitrary name is given to a patented article, the right to use that name as descriptive becomes a public right on the expiration of the patent.

In connection with this we are pleased to call attention to the Trade Names of Perfumes and Toilet Articles, compiled by The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States (7th edition, 1908). This book contains the names of all toilet articles registered in the United States Patent Office up to a year ago, and forthcoming supplements will bring the list down to date. As complete a list as it was possible to collect was made of trade names not so registered; and these, together with the government registrations, are alphabetically arranged. The association is entitled to credit for publishing this list and special recognition should be accorded to Mr. Alexander D. Henderson, chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Relations, who had this work in charge.

"WHY SHOULD I JOIN THE PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION?"

This is a question frequently asked by those who are approached by the Membership Committee of the M. P. A. Why, indeed, should any manufacturer of perfumery join the association? Why, indeed, should any man consort with his fellows of common interest? Why, indeed, should any man seek to profit by discussion of topics of moment to all? Why, indeed, should any man be so prodigal as to give his fellows the benefit of any experience that he has so dearly bought?

Man is an animal that has been given a brain so constructed that he can plan, work, save and enjoy. "No one will supply his want," says the bard, so why should he freely give counsel to his competitors?

This sort of argument is frequently expressed or implied by many who have held aloof from active membership; and though we do not credit all such with narrow views, it is patent that there does not exist that broad spirit of co-operation for mutual help that one may observe in other industries. To the comparatively small band of unselfish men that have for years carried on the work of the association too much praise cannot be given; and we feel certain that they would welcome a relief from their burden, and return to the ranks filled with the same enthusiasm and willingness to labor that has marked their official service.

There are several hundred makers of perfumery who are eligible to membership, under the provisions of the Constitution as it now stands, yet only about forty have joined and remained. One of those that resigned a year or so ago told us recently that his reason for being without the pale is that a certain member is personally distasteful to him. Has he ever consulted the remaining members to learn whether he is in good odor with them? Such a spirit is ridiculous and unworthy of a sensible man, and we trust that on mature reflection he will see the error of his ways. We have not investigated the motives of other secessionists, and if we are too take this case as a fair sample, a short heart-to-heart talk should suffice for their reconstruction.

There is one broad feature, however, that merits the consideration of the association, and that is the idea of broadening its scope so that manufacturers of toilet preparations, other than handkerchief extracts, may be eligible to active membership. Practically every member

sells talcum and face powder, face cream, tooth powder and other toilet requisites, in addition to handkerchief extracts; yet another who makes a similar line, without liquid perfumes, may not join.

We do not make these observations by way of criticism, at this time; and if there is any merit in the idea we shall feel glad to have brought it to light.

FOOD INSPECTION EXTREMES.

R. O. BROOKS, B. SC. (FORMERLY STATE CHEMIST, N. J. AND PA.), CONSULTING FOOD INSPECTION CHEMIST, 191 FRANKLIN STREET, N. Y. CITY.

In a recent somewhat lengthy article in the *American Grocer*, entitled "Food Law Extremes and Climaxes," the writer has tried to point out how the recent Federal and State food and drug control legislation, like many another long fought for, imperative reformation, is greatly in danger of being not only retarded in enforcement, but permanently handicapped, aye, ruined, by the misguided efforts of those friends of the same, who must carry their ultra-ethical and imaginary hygienic controversies to some absurd extreme.

We will not repeat the specific instances and examples mentioned, but as concerning the flavoring extract trade the two following cases are of interest:

The first is inexcusable, as the perpetrator is a trained pharmacist, doing official analytical work in the Pennsylvania food inspection service (a "State chemist," as it is generally known), and should know that the statement he makes is absurd. In the monthly bulletin of the Pennsylvania food inspection division for December, 1908, on page 10, Mr. La Wall, of that department, in the course of an article entitled the "Retail Grocer as a Factor in the Education of the Public," says: "There are several extracts, such as raspberry, strawberry, pineapple, banana, and similar fruits, which have no cause for existence other than the demands of a vitiated or miseducated taste, and which should never be sold under any kind of a label."* In addition, he mentions that these products are similar, being composed of "proportions of volatile liquids known as compound ethers, which are by no means harmless, even when taken into the system in small quantities."

These statements are perhaps the most amazing examples of the extremes to which food inspection fanaticism is being carried, of the many cases that can be mentioned. In other words, if it is impossible, or impracticable, to prepare a natural flavoring extract of a certain fruit, for instance, banana, then the housewife or the soda syrup manufacturer must go without rather than be allowed to use a harmless artificial substitute, properly labeled. Every beginner in organic chemistry knows how little of the various aromatic esters ("compound ethers" is obsolete), amyl acetate, for instance, is required to impart a decided flavor closely resembling, in fact, sometimes identical, with the flavor of some fruit. Moreover, it has never been shown, nor can it be shown, that they are harmful to public health in any proportion tolerable from a culinary standpoint.

Crudely expressed, synthesis means building up by lab-

oratory processes the identical chemical counterpart of some natural chemical substance, not some imitation, even though the latter can also be made. Sometimes the substitute for the natural fruit extract (supposing the latter can be obtained) are merely legitimate clever imitations, duplicating the flavor or odor; more advanced manufacturers have studied the esters, etc., present in the fruit or flower and the synthetical duplicate should be called artificial rather than imitation. This difference is unknown to many food inspection authorities and some governmental "chemists."

There are on the market some extracts purporting to be made naturally from some of the fruits mentioned above. The best ones are made by diluting with alcohol the fruit juice (usually after concentration), but as so much of the fruit flavor is lost or masked by fruit acids, it is necessary in the very nearest approach to a natural extract to reinforce with a little synthetic material. The banana yields no fruit juice, and as such juices in general are more valuable for other purposes, the only practicable flavoring extract representing the fruits in question is the synthetic imitation, or, even better, the synthetic duplicate of the natural ester or esters present in the fruit. To put under a ban, official or otherwise, such a wholly legitimate, useful, harmless substitutes, merely shows to what extremes fanatics will go, if unrestrained.

The second instance of official "tommyrot" of interest to the extract trade, to be mentioned, is the recent ruling of the South Dakota Food and Dairy Commissioner (1908 Report, page 177), to the effect that terpeneless lemon extract "must be labeled Imitation Lemon Extract, Terpeneless." To do this, it seems to us, would be violating not only the scientific truth of the matter, but the food law itself. It would be calling a wholly natural, legitimate flavoring extract, provided for in the Federal food standards, an imitation when it is not an imitation or anything similar to it.

Terpeneless lemon extract and terpeneless orange extract are prepared by intelligent extract concerns by dissolving the corresponding terpeneless oil in dilute alcohol and have a special culinary utility on account of the elimination of alcohol and the concentration of flavoring substances other than the useless terpenes of the whole oil. A solution of lemongrass citral would be an imitation terpeneless lemon extract, but to require that the natural terpeneless product be labeled "imitation" is the rankest absurdity.

This State commissioner is also one of those arbitrary ones of the far West, who have required that the percentage of alcohol be stated on extracts, and that vanilla extract be made with 40% alcohol, in spite of the fact that 50% (U. S. P. specifies 65% also) is necessary to dissolve resins and that finished products of highest grade only show 30 to 35%, on account of evaporation, etc.

The recent Connecticut Food Commission Report (1908, p. 38) also indicates that the politician in charge has never heard of genuine terpeneless extracts. He thinks they should be called "lemongrass extracts" (!) or "tincture of citral" (!!). And thus the merry game goes on from one absurdity to another, from one extreme to a more objectionable one. What is the extract trade association doing about it is an interesting question to ask.

*The italics are ours.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

By the time this issue will have reached our readers they will have been made familiar with the principal features of the Payne tariff bill introduced in the House of Representatives on the 17th inst.

In the main this bill provides for marked reductions in the case of many important articles in commerce, but with regard to the essential oil industry most of the changes are advances. The bill provides for reciprocal free trade with the Philippine Islands on all articles, but limiting the importation of sugar, tobacco, etc. This will permit the importation of ylang ylang oils free, although essential oils from other countries will pay a duty of 25 per cent, as will be explained hereafter.

The bill adds a new paragraph to section 11 of the Customs Act which provides for the appraisement of goods imported by consignment and not to sell, where there is no market price at the place of origin of the goods.

A section is added, applying the same rules to patents obtained in the United States by aliens that are adopted by the country of which these aliens are citizens in respect to patents issued there to citizens of the United States. This will either compel foreigners obtaining patents in the United States to build factories and manufacture here for our trade or eventually forfeit the right to their patents.

Revision is made to terminate the various commercial agreements, with foreign countries, according to the terms of said agreements, by notice, and in the meantime keeping faith in those agreements. The provision of section 4 applying the minimum and maximum rates will take the place of these sections.

The Committee of Ways and Means has examined thoroughly all the decisions of the courts and of the general appraisers for the last fifteen years interpreting the meaning of the language of the tariff law, and has framed the language of the various paragraphs to meet these decisions. It is hoped that the language of the bill is so clearly stated in these particulars that it will prevent much litigation and will in the future give the courts a clear understanding of the intentions of Congress.

What changes will be made before the bill is finally adopted, no one can say; but it seems to be the general belief that the work of tariff revision should be concluded by June 1. The bill will go into effect the day after becoming law.

We have carefully gone over an official copy of the bill and find the following matters of special interest to the essential oil industry:

All distilled, essential, expressed and rendered oils, and all combinations of the foregoing, and all chemical compounds, mixtures and salts, and all greases, not specially provided for in sections one or two . . . 25 per cent. ad. val. A brief consideration of this feature shows very clearly that many raw materials for perfumes, soaps, etc., will, if the bill is finally passed in this shape, be subject to a duty of 25 per cent. Under the Dingley tariff about 90 per cent. of all the raw materials come in free, including enfleurage grease. Much controversy has existed in regard

to the exact definition of enfleurage grease; but this will all be disposed of by the new bill. (See Free List.)

The duty on olive oil not specially provided for in section one or two—40 cents a gallon; in bottles, jars, kegs, tins or other packages containing less than 5 gallons each, 50 cents per gallon.

Oil peppermint is excepted in the impost of 25 per cent. ad. val. on essential oils, and special provision is made for a duty of 25 cents a pound in place of the existing duty of 50 cents a pound.

PERFUMERY, including cologne and other toilet waters, articles of perfumery, whether as sachets or otherwise, and all applications to the hair, mouth, teeth or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices including tooth soap, paste, including theatrical grease, paint, pomades, powders and other toilet articles, all the foregoing; if containing alcohol, or in the manufacture of which alcohol is used, 60 cents per pound and 50 per cent. ad. val.; if not containing alcohol, or in the manufacture or preparation of which alcohol is not used, 60 per cent. ad. val.; floral or flower waters containing no alcohol, 20 per cent. ad. val.

SOAP.—Fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet soaps, including so-called medicated or medicinal soaps, 20 cents per pound. All other soaps not provided for in section 1 or 2, 20 per cent. ad. val.

Brief consideration of the fact that as the duty on perfumes is increased a comparatively small amount, and that essential oils and other raw materials are assessed at 25 per cent., will lead one to the conclusion that the manufacturing perfumers in this country will find it somewhat harder to compete with the foreign manufacturer of perfumes. In view of the fact that 25 per cent. duty will be laid on raw materials, the duty on foreign perfumes should be raised to at least 75 per cent. ad. val. It is fortunate that the association will convene in time to discuss this matter and to take it up with the Senate committee.

It is proposed to reduce the duty on vanillin from 80 cents to 15 cents per ounce, and though this reduction will not enable foreign manufacturers to meet American prices, yet it will doubtless stimulate importation.

Other items of interest to this industry are listed below together with the proposed new duty:

Borax, 2 cents per pound; camphor (refined or synthetic), 6 cents per pound; chalk, 1 cent per pound; cold tar dyes, 35 per cent.; fusel oil, or amylic alcohol, $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound; caustic potash (refined in sticks or rolls), 1 cent per pound; caustic soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. per pound; soda ash, $\frac{1}{4}$ cent. per pound; silicate of soda, or other alkaline silicates, $\frac{3}{8}$ cent per pound.

On fruit ethers, oils or essences, the duty is reduced from \$2. to \$1 per pound; all others from \$1 to 50 cents per pound. On wool grease, the reduction is from $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound. Lithographed labels, etc., increase from 20 to 30 cents per pound; printed in colors less than eight, 20 and 30 cents; more than eight from 30 to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Printed in metal leaf from 50 cents to 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. On tin plates, the duty is reduced from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 1 2/10 cents per pound, in consequence of which it is possible that there will be a reduction in the price of tin cans.

(Concluded on page 18.)

A. AND B. IONONES.*

BY PROF. SAMUEL P. SADTLER, PH.D., LL.D., PHILADELPHIA.

The artificial manufacture of both flavoring and odoriferous natural principles has long been a problem which has enlisted the skill of some of the ablest of organic chemists. A notable achievement in this line was the production of artificial vanillin in 1874 by Prof. Tiemann of the University of Berlin, working in connection with William Haarmann, from the coniferin of the pine cones. This new and widely noticed synthetic product was shown in the German Chemical Exhibit at the Centennial Exposition in this city in 1876, and I was so fortunate as to get a small vial of this exhibit at the time which I still have as an interesting historical specimen.

The same Prof. Tiemann, who had in the meantime successfully launched vanillin in a commercial way, then undertook to study the nature of the odoriferous principle of the orris root and the violet. After an extensive investigation, he succeeded in isolating the odoriferous principle "irone" $C_{15}H_{16}O$. As thus extracted it was very costly and the amount obtained was small. By the condensation of citral $C_{15}H_{16}O$ with acetone C_3H_6O he obtained a compound $C_{18}H_{20}O$. This compound, an open chain ketone, was not the same as irone and had an odor only slightly recalling that of the violet. It was moreover unstable and decomposable by alkalis. But he found that by the action of dilute acids he could convert it into an isomeric ketone, cyclic in structure, which had in the fullest degree the violet odor, and in very diluted form served as the basis for artificial violet perfumes. The ketone first obtained was called "pseudo ionone," and the second product "ionone."

His earliest patent for this ionone was taken out in 1893 and the United States patent No. 556,943 of March 24, 1896, speaks of this product as "a fragrant ketone of the formula $C_{15}H_{16}O$."

In 1897, however, apparently independently, Chuit, Naef & Co., of Geneva, called attention to a violet essence, or ionone, of slightly different properties; and Tiemann soon announced (*Berichte der Chem. Ges.*, 1898, P. 867) that there existed two isomeric and physically different ionones, viz: A. Ionone and B. Ionone, and that one or the other predominated, according as the conversion of the pseudo-ionone was effected by dilute acids (the method of his 1893 patent) or by concentrated acid in the cold. In the 1898 *Berichte* article Tiemann gives the credit to this latter discovery to his French business associate, Edgar de Laire, and it was De Laire who applied for the U. S. patent Nov. 3, 1897, and to whom it was issued March 5, 1898. It is claimed, however, that a product consisting predominately of B. ionone was marketed by Chuit, Naef & Co. in the early part of 1897, and a process substantially equivalent to that of Tiemann and de Laire has been described by Barbier and Bonveault in the *Bulletin de la Societe Chimique*, of Paris, in 1896.

Be that as it may, we now have the means of preparing an artificial violet characterized by the predominance of either A. or B. ionone; and as there is a slight but appreciable difference in the violet perfumes made from these two, both are manufactured.

The most important physical and chemical distinctions between the two ionones may thus be stated:

	A. Ionone.	B. Ionone.
Specific Gravity at 20° C.	0.930	0.944
Boiling point at 11 mm. pressure	123°—124° C.	(10 mm.) 127°—128° C.
Boiling point at 17 mm. pressure	134°—136° C.	(18 mm.) 140° C.
Refractometer M./D.	1.498	1.521
Oxime melts at	89°—90° C.	Oily.
Semi-carbazone melts	107°—108° C.	148° C.
P. brom phenyl hydrazone melts	142°—145° C.	115°—116° C.

From this comparison of physical properties of the two ionones and their compounds, it will be seen that a perfect separation of the two when occurring in admixture is not an easy task. Fractional crystallization of the mixed semi-carbazones and p-bromphenylhydrazones has been used for this purpose and differences of solubility of the same, but the methods that are most satisfactory are both based upon the different behavior of the bisulphite compounds of the two isomers.

The firm of Haarmann and Reimer, the holders of the Tiemann and de Laire patents in Germany, published and patented the first of these methods, which is to boil the mixture of A. and B. ionones with a concentrated aqueous alkaline bisulphite solution until they both go into solution. On distilling the solution with steam B. ionone is set free from its combination and can be distilled over, while A. ionone is only set free after making the solution alkaline with sodium hydroxide.

The other process is that of Chuit, Naef & Co., also patented, and depends upon the saturation of the mixed bisulphite solutions of the two isomers with salt, when the A. ionone compound separates out as a white crystalline compound insoluble in the salt solution, while the B. compound remains dissolved. Both hydrosulphonates may then be decomposed with alkalis and the respective ionones set free. The difference in odor between the pure A. and B. ionones is sufficient to enable a person with some little practice not to mistake one for the other. When the oils themselves are smelled the A. ionone is possessed of a sweeter and at the same time more penetrating odor, reminding one more of the orris root than the B. ionone; but if a drop of each of these products is allowed to evaporate spontaneously on a slip of paper, it is noticed that the B. ionone yields a perfume which is quite as strong and which has perhaps more of a resemblance to the true odor of the fresh flower.

Both the products of the Tiemann patent No. 556,943 and the de Laire patent No. 600,429 are mixtures, although in the former the A. ionone predominates and in the latter the B. ionone is the chief ingredient. As these mixtures differ from each other in odor and both differ from the pure ionones separated by one or other of the methods mentioned above, it is obvious that the perfumer has a variety of slightly different violet perfumes made possible by varying his choice of the basic substance used.

Violet extract or violet perfume as sold, however, always contains other essential oil-extracts as "adjuncts" or "auxiliaries" to the underlying odoriferous substance. "Intermediaries" or "blending agents" are also used and the final perfume effect often only develops after the mixtures have stood for a few days. There is no doubt, however, that the ionone synthesis of Tiemann has been the most marked advance made in the perfume field that we have as yet recorded, and it illustrates well what organic research is capable of doing for an important industry.

*A paper read before the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, March 2, 1909.

THYME.*

"Why do you stare at me so sullenly, my kitten?
Is it not beautiful in the open air, in the grass and
the thyme?"

Who would not answer this question of the child's song in the affirmative? Even the enthusiast of city life will recall with pleasure how he lay in the meadow "in grass and thyme" on a summer's day. Should one close one's eyes and try to recall such a charming summer day, then the strong, aromatic odor of the thyme will especially reappear. It is due to this odor that this herb possesses its value. Formerly it was found in every peasant's garden, and even today it is cared for in many gardens as a favorite food spice, especially of the home-made sausage. In ancient times thyme was cultivated. Pliny, Theophrastus and others mention it in their writings and distinguished between the garden herb and the field thyme, or mother of thyme. In the middle ages also it was never missing in the little kitchen garden of the castle, nor in that of the pious monks. For perfumery the small ruddy labiated flowers themselves are considered in as far as they are sometimes used for sachet bags. But of greater importance is the volatile oil of the plant, which grows wild in an extraordinary amount, in all of Middle and Southern Europe, as well as in Northern Asia. Already in the year 1589 the distilled oil of thyme was mentioned in the medical books as of medicinal value. At present it is raised in Southern France, especially, where the thyme grows in most luxurious richness on all hills up to a height of 1,000 meters and also on the sea coasts. The French and the German oil of thyme are dark, red brown, and are noted for their pleasant strong odor. The refined oil is bright yellow, but soon resumes its original color if in the process of refining it did not have especially careful handling, and also loses in phenol contents during the process. The phenol content is especially fluctuating and runs from 20 per cent. to 42 per cent., a height reached only in exceptional cases.

The "white" oil of thyme is prepared in order to satisfy the consumers who wish to buy an oil as bright as possible. This demand is rather foolish though, since the white oil contains mostly only from 2 per cent. to 5 per cent. phenol and consists in the greater part of turpentine oil, with which it is distilled. It is for this reason that this refined oil sells cheaper than the raw oil. The normal oil of thyme dissolves clear in a $\frac{1}{2}$ part of a 90 per cent. alcohol, 1—2 parts of an 80 per cent. alcohol, and 15—30 parts of a 70 per cent. alcohol.

The Spanish oil of thyme differs very markedly from the French as well as the German product. Its phenol content is much higher, from 50 per cent. to 70 per cent.; it consists, however, only of carvacrol, thymol is lacking entirely; also the solubility is greater, only 2—3 parts of a 70 per cent. alcohol are necessary for a clear solution. The

color is a deep, dark green. From these pronounced differences in the characteristic marks, it was concluded that the Spanish oil of thyme—*lucus a non lucendo*—is not all obtained from a thyme plant but from a sort of *Origanum*. Schimmel & Co. say in their report of April 1908: "The Spanish oil of thyme is so like *Origanum* oil in its behavior and composition that we probably have to deal here not with a distillate of a thyme, but with that of an *Origanum*, a question which is unfortunately not finally settled as yet." For perfumery thyme oil is especially for the manufacturing of toilet soaps of first importance. For this purpose suffices an oil from which even a part of its thymol has been extracted. For cosmetics much more thymic oil should be used than now. The extraordinary effect of thymol makes it self-evident that a French or German oil of thyme rich in phenol must work very favorably on the skin, the scalp and the gums. Also since the odor of the oil is altogether pleasant, and nerve strengthening, cheaper preparations should be especially perfumed with it.

Vomacka gives this as a good perfuming composition:

40	parts	oil	of	bergamot
3	"	"	"	bitter almonds
23	"	"	"	geranium
20	"	"	"	cloves
3	"	"	"	sandalwood
1	"	"	"	thyme
20	"	"	"	cedarwood
10	"	"	"	cinnamon
10	"	"	"	lemon
or				
100	parts	oil	of	bergamot
50	"	"	"	geranium
10	"	"	"	cloves
1	"	"	"	thyme
1	"	"	"	verbena
50	"	"	"	lemon
or				
20	parts	oil	of	bergamot
1	"	"	"	thyme
10	"	"	"	lemon

Five parts of Peru balsam and one part of oil of thyme work well together, and would especially combine well for skin creams and skin salves. For scenting of mouth washes, the oil of thyme combines with oil of cloves, cinnamon and kananga is to be used. But because of its sharp and lasting odor it is to be added in only small proportion, as is indeed seen from the above tables, where 1 part of thyme oil is given with 20, 50 and even 100 parts of the other oils.

Just as the value of oil of cloves depends on its eugenol content, and that of oil of bergamot on its richness in linalylacetate, the value of the oil of thyme is determined by the amount of thymol it contains. It is hard to see that this body (thymol) discovered as it was already in 1719, really becomes of practical importance only the last few decades. That it was known so early rests on its property

*By publishing this article, which includes formulas, we have departed to a slight from our established practice. We do not intend to open the door to formulas of every kind; but when they are an integral part of an article dealing with toilet preparations, we give them for what they may be worth.

to crystallise out of old oils when kept cold. But this process is not sufficient for the obtaining of thymol as a commercial product. To extract it entirely from the oil it must be separated from the oil by shaking it with an alkali. Thymol is not, however, the only phenol of thyme oil. Sometimes it is partly replaced by the isomer carvacrol. It has not yet been decided upon what conditions the appearance of the one or the other phenol depends. Schimmel & Co. make the following observations on self-distilling oils: "French dried thyme herbs yield an oil that along with much thymol contains little carvacrol. From distilling fresh French herbs cultivated in Germany an oil was obtained, the phenol of which consists exclusively of carvacrol. On the other hand the German fresh and dried thyme yielded an oil which contained thymol only. In the Spanish thyme oil only carvacrol and no thymol is found. The amount of phenol is, however, in this case markedly greater than in any other thyme oil."

(GILDEMEISTER & HOFFMANN.)

In contrast to the salicylic and carbolic acids, which to a certain degree deceived our expectations, surpasses all hopes that we had attached to its use. Thymol is obtained in colorless transparent crystals of an aromatic odor and flavor. The great demand of this antiseptic cannot be sufficiently met with the volatile oil of thyme. The most quantities are obtained from the fruits of *Carum Ajowan*, an umbelliferous plant which grows in Southern Asia. The fruits used up in Europe come exclusively from India, mostly from Bombay.

Thymol dissolves in less than an equal part of alcohol, ether or chloroform, also in two parts of caustic soda. In water it dissolves in only more than one thousand parts. As it is volatile in combination with water vapors, it is used as an inhaling specific in all cases of bronchial diseases, and is also sprinkled in the sick room.

Perhaps the greatest advantage of thymol is that, in its strongest disinfecting capacity, it does not act in an irritating fashion; it can therefore unhesitatingly be brought in contact with the mucous membranes and even be taken internally.

Small as is the solubility of thymol in water it yet gives to it so invigorating an odor, and despite the great dilution it exercises on the breathing organs so good an effect, that when this organ is diseased it forms a very favorite relieving medicine. Inhaled deep with an inhaling apparatus it quiets the annoying irritation in the larynx; but it also dissolves the mucus in the bronchiæ and is therefore very much to be recommended in the case of the continual catarrhs of old age. Even in the case of severe whooping cough accompanied by cramps and vomiting, thymol vapors afford substantial relief. The strong yet aromatic odor is easy to bear. It is therefore very proper in case of whooping cough, etc., to sprinkle in the evening a solution of thymol in the patient's bedroom. This way one is spared the unpleasant necessity of putting petroleum in open vessels for evaporation, or to apply naphthaline to the patient's breast, as many physicians prescribe.

Another affliction of old age, which disturbs rest scarcely less than coughing, viz: itching of the skin, can be successfully overcome with thymol. For this purpose alcohol is taken as a solvent, in order to obtain a stronger solution. The remedy has been tried by a famous dermatologist, and

it proves excellent. It would be well to try whether an addition of glycerine is expedient, or whether a salve with an addition of thymol yields the same services as the rubbing in with spirits, which in the case of a chapped skin requires a second treatment with a cosmetic. These household thymol specifics may become very salable articles as the itching of the skin in the case of young persons also, especially nervous, is very much annoying and the effective remedies on the other hand are very much limited in number.

Finally we should like to recommend thymol against a third painful skin ailment; i. e., frost. Dissolved in linseed oil, which, as we have rather frequently pointed out, forms in itself an excellent specific against frost, thymol works beautifully. Before using, the frost-bitten members should be bathed in hot suds and then carefully wiped dry. The oil is then rubbed in well into the warm skin and protected against the air by means of bandages, gloves or the like. The linseed oil can also be heated in a vessel that is big enough to contain the member in question, and put the feet or hands in the oil hot as can possibly be endured. By wrapping up the vessel with a few sheets of paper or woolen cloths the vessel is kept warm as long as possible, so that the effect on the frost-bitten members should last a longer while. The same oil can be used again at different times. As a frost salve let us say a word with regard to a combination of lanoline with thymol to which some camphor may be added.

Thymol and camphor in equal parts without further addition, yield when ground together a fluid which has proved good for toothache. In the case of the tooth thymol is altogether irreplaceable and has many warm friends among the dentists. When a tooth is to be filled the dentist in most cases first puts in the decayed cavity a chip of thymol, by means of which the cavity becomes disinfected, and the pain and offensive odor cease. One who for one reason or another cannot or will not see the dentist, can free oneself from toothache for a long while if he puts into the tooth, which was first wiped with cotton, a crystal of thymol and then seals it up with a layer of cotton. The pain stops immediately, and should the tooth now be filled with tooth cement, peace is likely to last weeks long, if only the root is not yet diseased. Should, however, the pain come back soon, there is danger in delay and a visit to the dentist should not be postponed.

Dr. Adolf Müller, of Vienna, says of thymol that it "is especially distinguished for its antiseptic properties. The facts that thymol does not irritate the mucous membranes, that it furthermore is not of an unpleasant odor and melts at 50° make it especially suited for the dentist's uses." This doctor uses thymol also for permanent root filling.

One should not wait until he gets toothache, but avoid it by reasonable care of the mouth. For this purpose a thymol tooth powder or a thymol mouth wash can be of extraordinary service.

Prof. Dr. Williger, of Berlin, recognizes altogether but two waters for mouth washes. A one-half per cent. thymol, spirit and a three per cent. hydrogen peroxide solution.

He thinks that the odor of thymol is offensive to many people and for that reason adds some peppermint oil to improve the aroma. We have the experience that one be-

comes quickly accustomed to the characteristic odor of thymol, and that thymol mouth wash then has preference over other mouth washes, and that one cannot then be deprived of it. The fact that, after a rinsing of the mouth with spiritus thymi a very agreeable feeling of the greatest cleanliness and smoothness of the teeth manifests itself; and that this comfortable feeling lasts for hours, has much to do with its utility.

A sprinkler for the sick room:

10 gr.	Eucalyptol
10 "	thyme oil
5 "	lemon oil
5 "	lavender oil
100 "	alcohol

in a half liter of water, a teaspoonful to be reduced.

Inhaling fluid:

0.06 gr.	thymol
5 "	alcohol
1000 "	water

Remedy for itching:

1 gr.	thymol
70 "	alcohol
20 "	distilled water
10 "	glycerine

Toilet water:

4 gr.	boric acid
100 "	eau de cologne
1 "	bergamot oil
1.25 "	menthol
0.3 "	thymol

One spoonful to be put in the water for washing.

Salve for itching:

2 gr.	thymol
100 "	lanoline

Salve for burns:

225 gr.	vaseline
75 "	paraffin
2 "	thymol

For frost:

200 gr.	linseed oil
2 "	thymol
1 "	salicylic acid

Not to be applied to open wounds.

For toothache:

Thymol
Camphor

in equal parts, ground in a mortar yield a fluid which is put in bottles. A drop put in the tooth quiets the pain.

Thymol mouth wash (Amer. receipt).

1 gr.	thymol
4 "	benzoic acid
200 "	tincture of Eucalyptol
500 "	alcohol
2 "	wintergreen oil

Thymol tooth powder:

1000 gr.	calcium carbonate
50 "	soap powder (Marseilles)
0.6 "	thymol
20 "	peppermint oil
3 "	wintergreen oil
2 "	cinnamon oil
1 "	sassafras oil

Der Parfümeur.

THE ESSENTIAL OILS AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF ADULTERATIONS (GENEVA, 1908).

By M. E. M. PERROT.

Docteur es sciences,
Professor at the Ecole supérieure de Pharmacie de Paris.

Under the auspices of the International Society of the White Cross of Geneva, an International Congress was held at Geneva in September, which should create a considerable impression.

Its object was to establish generally accepted definitions which under the name of "concrete formulæ" should delimit as perfectly as possible not only the simple or compounded foodstuffs but also the raw materials employed for preparing these foodstuffs.

This programme, which was already a vast one, was still further enlarged in the sense that the Bureau of the White Cross considered that its sphere of action should be extended to chemical products, to the raw materials of pharmacy and to medicinal and table waters.

It will consequently be readily understood that this first International Congress has not been able to deal with the thousands of questions thus raised; but nevertheless, thanks to a considerable amount of work, with which the French delegation in particular is to be credited, useful results have already been accomplished in the department of foodstuffs, and solid foundations have been laid for studies in the department of chemical products and pharmaceutical raw materials.

A special section, over which we were asked to preside, presented a report embodying the commercial definitions of about thirty products, and in this connection we should first make a digression in order to reply to the objections to the principle which were raised at the time of the Congress.

In nearly all countries, the idea of the Bureau of the International Society of the White Cross was not immediately understood in its entirety. Possibly the explanation of this is to be sought for in the circumstance that it was not set forth together with the developments to which it necessarily leads.

The work of this society, the chief aim of which is to protect the public health by all possible means, involves a war against adulteration in all its forms and its prosecution not only in connection with foodstuffs but also in connection with drugs; and, since it is necessary above all to protect honest trading by establishing definitions of the genuine commercial article, it may be said that the field remains open to all investigations, for as a matter of fact who could affirm that any particular natural or chemical product may not some day enter into the domain of therapeutics?

The products extracted from plants, and amongst them the essential oils, are included in this programme and have not been overlooked in the experimental investigations of the special commission of the French delegation.

This was so, because a large number of these products are utilized in the liqueur industry and in pharmacy.

whilst some of them are drugs of primary importance, such as the oils of sandalwood, eucalyptus, etc.

This question of what constitutes a drug led to a somewhat prolonged discussion during the sitting of the Congress, for it was soon admitted by everyone that a definition sufficiently comprehensive to be free from well founded criticisms could not be established on this point. It must indeed be also admitted that, in the case of a large number of substances, the *therapeutic quality* is a function either of the intention according to which they are prescribed for the patient or of the conditions of administration which govern their absorption.

Moreover, such a discussion would be out of place in a Congress of this nature; it would only be suitable at a meeting composed entirely of specialists; it is for this reason that we proposed and carried a resolution to the effect that the second International Congress, which will be held in Paris in 1909, should change its title of "International Congress for the suppression of adulterations of foodstuffs" into that of *International Congress for the suppression of adulterations connected with foodstuffs, chemical products and pharmaceutical raw materials*.

It was mentioned at the Geneva meeting that each nation has established rules and definitions which are collected in a *Codex medicamentarius*, and that it appeared to be superfluous to deal with these questions.

The Congress considered, as did previously the French Commission, that there was, in fact, no necessity to deal with medicaments of composite formulæ, of which the method of preparation and consequently their definition have been fixed by each Pharmacopœia. But on the other hand it decided that it was fully in conformity with the statutes of the International Society of the White Cross of Geneva, which is to publish a *Universal Bulletin of Public Health*, to co-operate in the establishment of international definitions of the pharmaceutical substances of a natural or chemical origin.

The report, presented by us in the name of the French Section, was drawn up in the following terms:

"It should be remarked, to begin with, that the Commission has not judged itself competent to deal with *galenical preparations*, since these cannot, in the present state of international relations, carry any other definition than that which is inscribed in each of the Pharmacopœia, the most important of which have been drawn up in the course of the last few years.

"This is not the case with the raw materials of vegetable origin nor with the non-specialized chemical products in current use.

"The object of the Congress is, in fact, to define the genuine commercial product, and it is certain that under these conditions the definition of the pure product cannot coincide with that which would be accepted by the chemists or the naturalists. It is therefore necessary in this case to introduce allowances sufficient not to interfere with commercial transactions but yet to ensure that the drug possesses its full therapeutic action.

"It would not be out of place to fix the characters of vegetable and animal drugs so as to avoid the frequent substitutions, the fraudulent nature of some of which is beyond dispute.

"In the course of its work the Commission has natu-

rally drawn its inspirations largely from the official guides, that is to say the *Pharmacopœia* of the various nations, discussing the terms of each of them and thus establishing definitions without any care but that of attaining the sole object which the Congress has in view, namely:

"*To define the pure product from the genuine and commercial point of view.*"

"Considering the short space of time (about four months) which would elapse between the time for its formation and that of filing its report, the French Commission has selected a certain number of drugs on which it already possessed considerable data, and it has verified and controlled their characters and it has thus sought to establish a scheme of studies sufficiently exact to constitute the basis of its subsequent investigations.

"Further, it has encountered, on the part of the pharmaceutical trade, a ready welcome and an effective collaboration, and it is pleased to record that its efforts in view of the general interests of the profession have been immediately understood: the Public Administrations charged with the duty of suppressing adulterations cannot therefore rely on better advice for the establishment of equitable regulations and for fixing in the case of each product limits beyond which any infraction should be considered as an effective fraud.

"It frequently happens that the Pharmacopœia contain the method of the analysis of certain products, and in those cases the Commission had no occasion to intervene. It is known, moreover, that the various Governments have already made a serious attempt at the unification of the formulæ of the powerful drugs, and have drawn up at Brussels, in 1902, the terms of an important arrangement with a view to an international understanding.

"No doubt this understanding will be extended and further conferences will be convened with the object of unifying the methods of analyses and tests; but this program is quite different from that which we have marked out."

The rôle of the next Congress would therefore appear this time to be clearly established; it will be the Congress of the commercially pure article.

Thus, with the object of leading rapidly to an international understanding and to fix the method of procedure and to limit the scope of the investigations, the Congress has unanimously voted the following resolutions:

"1. That the bureau of the White Cross, in view of the very large number of products to be examined, shall immediately draw up a list of the materials or chemical products, the definitions of which will be discussed and voted upon at the next Congress.

"2. That the work of the Section shall be strictly confined to the raw materials and chemical products of pharmacy, including the essential oils, with the exclusion of the compounded medicines of which the preparation and the sale are governed in each country by laws and regulations under the supervision of the Pharmacy.

"3. That in drawing up the list referred to above, account shall be taken of the considerable work already carried out and presented in the Report of the French delegation, by including these products in the aforesaid list.

"4. That to avoid a recurrence of any misunderstanding, the fullest publicity shall be afforded to the interested

groups among the nations invited to co-operate in the work of the International Society of the White Cross."

The programme will be readily drawn up by the bureau of the society, and with a little good will it should easily afford a useful discussion and should lead to the establishment of a commercial code, from which the compilers of future Pharmacopœia can draw information of the highest value, since these definitions will have been established by Commissions in which the industrial element is very largely represented and in nearly all cases will have been predominant.

As regards the essential oils, the French Commission had naturally been struck with the difficulties which are encountered in establishing definitions accompanied by characters sufficiently precise to establish their origin and purity and for this reason in particular it was very much to be regretted that the abstention, evidently only temporary, of the other nations did not permit of the useful discussion this year of the observations presented in the name of the Commission by M. Justin Dupont in the form of a report printed and distributed among the members of the Congress.

Nevertheless, on the proposition of M. Pillet, it was resolved to adopt the term *Essential Oil*, absolutely excluding the word *Essence*, which however is adopted by various Pharmacopœia, particularly in view of the fact that the latter term denotes in the mind of the general public very diverse products, which are sometimes far removed from the essential oils extracted from plants, such, for example, as the mineral spirits and various artificial essences of chemical origin.

After a brief discussion, the Congress adopted the following definition, which is that of M. Pillet very slightly amended:

The essential oils are the exclusive products of the extraction of the aromatic principles contained in the substances of vegetable origin whose name they bear.

In this section, whilst deciding not to discuss the terms of the report concerning the essential oils of sandalwood and anise, which had been studied as a preliminary by the French delegation, views were exchanged on the necessity of an international understanding for the establishment of the specific characters of the most commonly occurring essential oils. This necessity is pressing, since it is well known that the Pharmacopœia themselves are far from being in agreement, which circumstances is not at all surprising.

The essential oils, products extracted from plants and elaborated by the intimate secretion of their tissues, necessarily vary in the relations of their constituents according to the biological influences to which they have been subjected in the plants which produce them; these relationships differ with the varieties, *a fortiori* with the species, and even with the races whether selected or not of which the manufacturer makes use.

A certain amount of scientific method should henceforth be applied in this industry so far as concerns the precise systematic denominations of the commercial products, if it be desired to establish in good faith the characters of real value for the identification of the majority of the essential oils and the determination of fraudulent additions.

With a little good will on the part of the principal French and foreign firms, it does not appear to us impossible to arrive in a short time at a tangible result.

Let us be permitted to quote a few examples which will make our idea more plain.

It is evident, for example, that considerable difficulty would be encountered if it were attempted to give a definition of *essential oil of peppermint*, since there are sold under this name extremely variable and very different products, in consequence of their geographical origin, the conditions of cultivation and the species or varieties of the plants which have served for their extraction.

Again, is not the *essential oil of turpentine* levorotatory or dextrorotatory according, not to the country in which it was prepared, but to the tree from which it has been produced? It is possible to find numerous further examples of this variability of characters and composition with which it is superfluous to trouble the reader here.

Now this difficulty of nomenclature, which certainly favors, if not fraud, at all events deception as to the quality and origin of the merchandise, has for a long time troubled the essential oil trade and, we believe, has favored the development of certain brands to the detriment perhaps of certain of their competitors. The essential oils are generally designated by the name of the plant which has produced them, and when this appears to be insufficient, by the addition of the name of the country of origin. This would be perfect if the name of the plant were determined according to the scientific methods of systematic botany, for example: French oil of turpentine (*Pinus maritima*); English oil of peppermint (*Mentha piperita*); American oil of spearmint (*Mentha viridis*), etc. Hence, different solutions of the question present themselves to our mind, which doubtless deserve the attention of technologists and manufacturers.

The most scientific, but one which no doubt would be difficult of realization, would consist in using only the scientific Latin name. In the second place, it would be necessary to supplement the commonly current designation by the addition of the scientific botanical name, the district of production and the portion of the plant employed (flowers, fruits, etc.), as is already done in the case of a large number of essential oils.

In this case the proposed object would not be to establish a single definition of an essential oil of variable composition, but a series of definitions corresponding to the genuine commercial type. Thus, to keep to the same examples we could speak of:

Essential oils of mint.—Products extracted by the distillation of entire plants, harvested at the flowering period, of members of the genus *Mentha*, of different composition and variable characters according to the species or varieties of plants and according to the districts where they are produced.

There would then follow the definitions accompanied by the characters of identity of the generally recognized commercial types of the essential oil: English, French, American and Japanese oils of mint, and only oils corresponding with the indicated characters could be sold under these designations.

(To be continued.)

TRADE NOTES

The New York office of the National Flower Perfume Co., Inc., Chicago, will be moved from 17 to 15 Cedar street on May 1. R. W. Whitlatch is manager.

Mr. Chas. F. Schmid, of Astoria, New York, was a visitor to our sanctum recently. He was accompanied by Mr. Otto Siferis, a new representative of Julius Schmid.

The Globe Soap Company, of Cincinnati, has increased its capital stock from \$1,900,000 to \$2,400,000. The increase was solely to meet expansion made necessary by business.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, is to get a new soap factory. The Fort Dodge Dessicating and Rendering Co. has been awarded a ten-year contract for the collection and removal of the city's garbage. A crematory and rendering plant will be built at once.

Those who read journals devoted to the advertising field are familiar with many instances of deliberate imitation of advertisements; but very seldom have we seen so barefaced a "swipe" of another's trade mark, package, etc., as was perpetrated not long ago by the Pennsylvania Soap

We are advised by Mr. H. S. Prédmore, manager Talc department of Binney & Smith Co., 83 Fulton street, New York, that Binney & Smith Co. have leased the talc property of the Continental Talc Co., Kinsey, N. C., for a term of years and will commence operations at once.

Mr. Edwin H. Burr, manager American Branch of Roure-Bertrand Fils, Grasse, France, and Justin Dupont, Argenteuil (S. & O.), France, was elected president of the Drug and Chemical Club at an early February meeting of the Board of Governors. It is no doubt due to Mr. Burr's good offices that the Perfumers' Association is privileged to hold its fifteenth annual meeting in the rooms of the Drug Club. Mr. Burr is chairman of the membership committee of the association and has been working heart and soul to swell the ranks.

W. S. Oppenheimer and J. R. Yeargin, of Nashville, Tenn., will shortly establish a new soap plant in Tampa, Fla. A stock company will be shortly formed, a prominent resident of Tampa having signified his desire to take up one-third of the stock. The intention of the originators is to make a toilet soap which will be suitable for use in the water of this section which they will dispose of at wholesale through the usual channels of trade. As a specialty the company will make a small cake of the same soap for the hotels of the city. Temporary quarters have been secured on Fifth avenue in Gary in the rear of the Summerlin residence.

In our report of New Incorporations will be found an item regarding Richard Hudnut, a New York corporation.

This brief notice means that Mr. Richard A. Hudnut, for years the controlling and guiding spirit of R. Hudnut's Pharmacy, has acquired the interest of all other individuals and is now the sole owner of the retail pharmacy on Broadway, and the wholesale perfume business, whose headquarters are at 115 East 29th street. This property was owned by the Hudnut Realty Co., which has also been acquired by the new corporation.

The officers of the corporation of Richard Hudnut are Richard A. Hudnut, President and treasurer; Roger S. Baldwin, vice-president; Edward Menocal, secretary.

Profit sharing, which is regarded by experienced economists as the most trustworthy safeguard against the crude socialism represented by the Labor party, has made a fresh advance. Mr. Lever, who owns all the ordinary shares in his enormous soap business, has offered to issue a half million of partnership certificates and allot them at his own discretion to his workmen. His plan differs from Sir Christopher Furness's system of profit sharing, inasmuch as the workmen will not pay anything for the certificates. These will be a free gift and will rank with the ordinary shares after 5 per cent. has been paid for the interest on the owner's capital.

Mr. Max Lang writes us that he has recovered his health, the decline of which forced his retirement from the post of Commercial Director of the Chemical Works, Ltd., Nyon, Switzerland, about a year ago. Mr. Lang will resume his place on April 1.



THE ORIGINAL.

THE SWIPE.

Co. In this illustration "the original" is the main panel of a soap carton used by the Manhattan Soap Co., New York, and is printed in black and white. "The swipe" is printed in blue and white, and there the difference ends. There is no excuse for this sort of thing, and we shall always be glad to give publicity to similar infringements.

Over the desk of Wilbur Hyde, of the Abner Royce Co., Cleveland, there hangs a neat card bearing the following invitation:

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
WHO IS BOSS AROUND HERE—
START SOMETHING

We started when we saw the sign, then started for the door.

PUBLICATIONS, CIRCULARS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Monroe Glass Co., Monroe, Mich.—An illustrated price list of opal jars for cold cream, etc.

Odorbase Mfg. Co., New York.—A 10-page price list of the condensed perfume bases made by this concern.

John Trageser Steam Copper Works, New York.—A 12-page booklet (8 in. x 10 in.) describing and illustrating stills, kettles, etc., for manufacturers of essential oils, alcohol, etc.

Magnus, Mabec & Reynard, Inc., New York.—Wholesale price list and market report for February-March, 1909. A glance at the index shows that practically every class of raw materials for manufacturers in this industry is listed.

An illustrated price list (3½ in. x 6¼ in.—16 pp.) of the products of The Baldwin Perfumery Co., Meade & Baker Carbolic Mouth Wash Co., the J. A. Pozzoni Co. and Dr. E. L. Graves Tooth Powder Co., 90-94 Franklin street, Chicago, has been received. This list is very well arranged and is profusely illustrated with half-tones printed by the 3-color process.

Van Dyk & Co., New York.—February, 1909, price list of synthetics and artificial material for manufacturers of perfumes, soaps and toilet preparations; also supplement "A" of liquor essences, extracts and food colors for bakers, confectioners and bottlers. This list (12 pp.) is printed in two colors, and opposite each article is given a scientific or practical note of interest.

Sethness Company, Chicago.—Wholesale price list of natural, synthetic and artificial perfumery products and organic chemicals. An announcement accompanies the list, advising that Mr. Edward Long has joined the forces of the Sethness Co. Mr. Long is well known to the trade and his bid for business will have the attention of all prospective users of the Sethness Co.'s products.

Standard Specialty and Tube Co., New Brighton, Pa.—We are in receipt of several envelope-size folders describing and illustrating the decorated collapsible tubes, filling machines, tube closing device, and the "Standard" key for forcing the contents from collapsible tubes. The decorated tubes are illustrated in color and give a really clear idea of the appearance of this concern's products. Their ad. appears in this issue.

Hymes Brothers Company, New York.—Wholesale price list, March, 1909. This is a very handy 20-page list, 4 in. x 8½ in.) of essential oils, synthetics, colors, flavors, sundries, etc. This concern was recently appointed sole American agent for Dr. Albert Verley, Paris, manufacturer of organic products for the manufacture of perfumery. The Hymes Brothers Company also make a specialty of Dominican lime juice.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL BULLETIN OF ROURE-BERTRAND FILS, of Grasse; October, 1908. (Series 2, No. 8).—This valuable contribution to the essential oil industry was unavoidably late in issuing; but its interesting contents reward one for the delay. It is divided into two parts, the first dealing with scientific work, while the second is devoted to an industrial review—in all 156 pages. Part I is subdivided and begins with a report of the International Congress for the Suppression of Adulteration held in Geneva last summer. This report was prepared for the Bulletin by M. Em. Perrot, who has succeeded Guibort as professor at the Ecole Supérieure de Pharmacie, Paris. On account of the importance of this report we have reprinted it in another section of this issue.

In the Industrial Review a careful description of the French section of the Franco-British Exhibition, held last year in London, is given, accompanied by eight full-page half-tone illustrations of exhibits in the perfumery section.

In all this Bulletin is a contribution to the literature on volatile oils of distinct value, and should be appreciatively received by the trade.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Calumet Electrical Construction Company, Chicago; \$2,500; general electrical manufacturing.

Adolph Spiehler, Inc., Rochester; manufacturing perfumes, toilet water, etc.; capital, \$100,000. Incorporators: A. Spiehler, A. M. Spiehler, O. Spiehler, Rochester.

Natural Flower Perfume Company, Chicago; \$2,500; manufacturing and dealing in perfumery, drugs, medicines and general merchandise. John Blocki, F. W. Blocki, Hugo T. Petersen.

The Western Soap Company, of Spokane, Wash., has been incorporated by F. E. Irvine, J. F. Overholt, E. F. Waggoner, J. B. Valentine and F. W. Dewart. The capital stock is \$50,000.

Yung Tung Toilet Goods Co., New York; to manufacture drugs and medicines; capital, \$100,000. Incorporators: Charles L. Davis, Noah H. Kimball, Louis L. Laskaris, Elmira, N. Y.

Stedman Remedy Co., Attica, N. Y.; to manufacture medicines, perfumes, extracts, etc.; capital, \$20,000. Incorporators: George A. Hoy, George E. Fauth, Emma E. Fauth, Attica, N. Y.

Perfection Cleanser Soap Co., New York; to manufacture soaps and soap powders; capital, \$100,000. Incorporators: W. F. Rea, No. 337½ West 55th street, New York; William G. Cromlish, Wilmington, Del.; J. A. Simmes, No. 50 Broadway, New York.

Richard Hudnut, Milbrook, N. Y.; manufacture perfumery and toilet waters; capital, \$100,000. A. Hudnut, No. 297 Madison avenue, New York; Clarence M. Day, No. 152 Madison street, Brooklyn; Louis F. Traugott, No. 180 Center avenue, New Rochelle.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL and STATE official reports, newspaper items, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, etc.

FEDERAL.

The following Food Inspection Decisions have been published:

F. I. D. 104.—Amendment to Food Inspection Decisions No. 76 and No. 89, relating to the use in foods of benzoate of soda.

Appended to this decision is the report of the Special Referee Board on the Influence of Sodium Benzoate on the Nutrition and Health of Man.

F. I. D. 105.—The Labeling of Canned Salmon and White Fish.

District Attorney Blodgett, January 19, filed in the United States District Court, at St. Louis, information against the St. Louis Coffee and Spice Mills, charging them with manufacturing and shipping impure vanilla extract, in violation of the Federal Pure Food law. The specific charge is that a consignment of impure vanilla extract was sent by the company, October 23, 1907, to Edward W. Kampmeier, 723 Central avenue, Kansas City, Kan.

An information was filed in the United States District Court, January 20, against the Edward Westen Tea and Coffee Co., St. Louis, by District Attorney Blodgett. The specific charge is a misbranding of a bottle of banana flavor, shipped from St. Louis to Guthrie, Okla. Edward Westen acknowledged shipping the banana flavor to Guthrie but says it was labeled in accordance with the pure food law. "The goods were flavors and not extracts," said Mr. Westen, "and herein lies the conflict with the district attorney."

Two seizures of "Mapleine," manufactured by the Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash., recently made in Chicago and Detroit by Federal food officials, were due to the allegation of misbranding as to name. Attorneys for the Crescent Co. have secured a promise that no further seizures will be made until the two cases are settled in court. Senator Piles, the Manufacturers' Association and the Retail Grocers' Association, made protests against the seizure, as there was no question as to the wholesomeness of "Mapleine." President J. W. Kahle in 1906 conferred with Dr. Wiley, and the latter approved the use of the coined word. A short time ago Mr. Kahle obtained a ruling from the attorney-general of Michigan that the product was legally branded and could be sold under the food law of that State. The legality of the name was also settled in Illinois in 1906.

An amusing incident occurred recently in the New York laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. One of the largest importers of Italian foodstuffs received a consignment of 1,000 boxes of macaroni. When the importer sought to remove the goods he was told that it had been held up because on the label appeared a rooster—the trade mark of the manufacturer; and that as the macaroni was yellow, the purchaser might be led to believe that it had been colored with eggs.

"I can't see," said the importer, "that the rooster will mislead the public; for in Italy roosters don't lay eggs."

This view of the case had never dawned on the officials, who after consultation with the powers that be, in Washington, released the shipment.

Judge Brown, of the United States District Court in Rhode Island, in an opinion recently handed down, scores the Department of Agriculture severely for proceeding against a Providence manufacturer of sugar syrup on the allegation of misbranding. The case hinged on the label on a bottle reading "Gold Leaf Syrup, Composed of Maple and White Sugar." The analysis showed 10 per cent. of maple and 90 per cent. of white sugar. Judge Brown said: "The purchaser is informed that he is buying a

compound of maple and white sugar. In order to convict a person of misbranding upon such a showing of fact the court would have to go entirely beyond all the established legal principles upon the question of deceit and misrepresentation, and beyond any of the decisions of the equity courts as to what is abhorrent to the conscience of a chancellor. In fact I think that we should be obliged to go outside the boundaries of rational common sense."

We have received the following letter from Dr. L. F. Kebler, chief, Division of Drugs, Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Washington, March 13, 1909.

"Your favor of March 9 at hand and in reply desire to state that some work in essential oils is in progress, but the laboratory thus far has not been fully organized. It is not our intention to investigate synthetic products to be used by perfumers. Artificial oils, however, will be considered."

STATE.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Several Italian Philadelphia packers of olive oil were convicted of adulterating their oil with cotton seed oil.

WASHINGTON.—Seventh Biennial Report of the Dairy and Food Commissioner for the biennial period ending October 31, 1908. This contains the State Food and Drugs Act of 1907, and an address delivered by L. Davies, Dairy and Food Commissioner, at the 12th annual convention of the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments, held at the Island of Mackinac, Mich., August 4-7, 1908. The title is: "Publicity in Food and Dairy Law Enforcement vs. Prosecution."

Food bulletin No. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 give the results of the examination of certain flavoring extracts; the following has been declared illegal:

Lemon Extract (West Coast Buyers' Association, Spokane, Wash.)—Deficient in lemon oil; not sufficient alcohol to hold the deficient amount of oil in solution.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION
(PHILADELPHIA BRANCH).

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—One of the most interesting programme from a scientific standpoint that has been arranged by the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was that at the March meeting when the papers and discussions were confined to the consideration of the chemistry and methods for determining the purity of volatile oils. The speakers and their subjects were as follows: Professor Samuel P. Sadtler, "Alpha and Beta Ionones"; "Some Recent Work on the Chemistry of Volatile Oils," Professor I. V. S. Stanislaus; Dr. G. L. Pancoast and W. A. Pearson, "Preliminary Methods for Determining the Purity of Essential Oils." The meeting was a very large one, the audience consisting for the most part of representatives of the manufacturing interests and of the retail trade. The following officers were elected: President H. C. Blair; first vice-president, E. M. Boring; second vice-president, I. V. S. Stanislaus; secretary and treasurer, Ambrose Hunsberger; member of the council of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Ambrose Hunsberger.

The Condensed Paste Powder made by the Arabol Manufacturing Company, No. 110 William street, New York City, has this advantage amongst others, that it can be shipped in winter without danger of spoiling, since it will not freeze.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.



NOTE TO READERS

This Department is conducted under the general supervision of Samuel E. Darby, Esq., Patent and Trade-Mark Attorney, 220 Broadway, New York, formerly Chief Clerk and Examiner, U. S. Patent Office. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz: PERFUMES, SOAP, FLAVORING EXTRACTS and TOILET PREPARATIONS.

The trade marks illustrated are described under the heading "Trade Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been allowed, but not yet issued. All protests for infringement, etc., should be made promptly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., will receive Mr. Darby's attention if addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.,
Perfumer Pub. Co., 100 William St., New York.

DESIGNS PATENTED.

39,854.—SACHET OR PERFUME CONTAINER.—Edmond Armand, Binghamton, N. Y. Filed October 12, 1908. Serial No. 457,488. Term of patent 7 years.

The ornamental design for a sachet or perfume container, as shown.

39,855.—CASING FOR PERFUMERY BOTTLES.—Georg Dralle, Hamburg, Germany. Filed December 18, 1908. Serial No. 468,238. Term of patent 7 years.

The ornamental design for a casing for perfumery bottles, as shown.

PATENTS GRANTED.

914,619.—SOAP HOLDER.—Warren R. Vandewerker, Clark, S. D. Filed February 5, 1907. Serial No. 355,909.

As a new article of manufacture, a suspension loop for soap formed of a single piece of wire bent upon itself to form converging spring arms, the free ends of which are bent outwardly to produce terminal anchoring hooks having their bills projected laterally beyond the longitudinal plane of the arms and extended in the direction of the closed end of the loop, the shanks of said hooks being flattened in the same plane and extended inwardly between the arms of the loop to form substantially V-shaped projections the apexes of which are disposed in horizontal alignment with each other and arranged above the terminals of the bills of the hooks.

914,766.—POWDER DISTRIBUTER AND CLOSURE FOR BOTTLES, CANS, ETC.—Cortlandt H. Van Rensselaer, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed February 8, 1908. Serial No. 414,894.

The combination with a receptacle and a cap attached thereto, said cap having an opening therein, of a hollow nozzle slidably occupying said opening and composed of a side wall, a closed top, a peripheral rim thereon, an open unobstructed bottom, a discharge port in said side wall below said rim, and a resilient lip on said wall below said port, said nozzle and said lip thereon being adapted to be inserted through the opening in said attached cap from the upper outside of the latter and said lip to extend below said cap to prevent subsequent withdrawal of the nozzle and permit passage of the contents through said port and act as a scraper, said lip being integral with said wall and turned out from the same, said wall having in its side an auxiliary port below the aforesaid discharge port formed by said turned-out lip.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

72,806.—Italian Olive Oil.—Henry Polinsky, Philadelphia, Pa.
Filed May 29, 1908. Serial No. 34,847. Published December 22, 1908.

72,822.—Cream for the Complexion.—The Piso Company, Warren, Pa.
Filed November 4, 1908. Serial No. 38,480. Published December 15, 1908.

72,834.—Perfumes.—The Crown Perfumery Company, London, England.
Filed September 20, 1908. Serial No. 37,673. Published December 20, 1908.

72,835.—Perfumes, Toilet Water, Sachet Powder and Toilet Powder.—D. R. Bradley & Son, Pleasantville and New York, N. Y.
Filed September 19, 1908. Serial No. 37,482. Published December 29, 1908.

72,836.—Perfumes, Toilet Water, Sachet Powder and Toilet Powder.—R. D. Bradley & Son, Pleasantville and New York, N. Y.
Filed September 19, 1908. Serial No. 37,483. Published December 29, 1908.

72,837.—Toilet Deodorants.—Seraph J. Deal, Philadelphia, Pa.
Filed November 19, 1908. Serial No. 38,770. Published December 20, 1908.

72,838.—Massage Cream.—The Der-mo-tine Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Filed November 9, 1908. Serial No. 38,538. Published December 29, 1908.

72,847.—Cream for the Complexion.—The Piso Company, Warren, Pa.
Filed November 16, 1908. Serial No. 38,698. Published December 29, 1908.

72,892.—Italian Olive Oil.—Castruccio-Amestoy Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
Filed October 13, 1908. Serial No. 37,982. Published December 29, 1908.

72,901.—Scouring and Polishing Powder.—Domestic Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.
Filed November 13, 1908. Serial No. 38,642. Published December 29, 1908.

72,913.—Cotton Seed Oils Intended for Use as Food.—The Southern Cotton Oil Company, Jersey City, N. J.; New York, N. Y.; Savannah, Ga., and Gretna, La.
Filed August 10, 1908. Serial No. 36,589. Published December 29, 1908.

72,931.—Fruit Flavors for Non-Alcoholic Beverages.—Parker-Browne Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
Filed August 5, 1907. Serial No. 29,232. Published February 18, 1908.

72,958.—Detergent Washing Fluids.—James William Cheshire, Birmingham, Ala.
Filed July 22, 1908. Serial No. 36,266. Published January 5, 1909.

72,972.—Toilet Soap. Thomas M. Sayman, St. Louis, Mo.
Filed May 4, 1908. Serial No. 34,582. Published January 5, 1909.

72,973.—Violet Perfumes.—Schimmel & Co., Miltitz-Leipzig, Germany.
Filed June 13, 1908. Serial No. 35,324. Published January 5, 1909.

72,974.—Violet Perfumes.—Schimmel & Co., Miltitz-Leipzig, Germany.
Filed July 17, 1908. Serial No. 36,171. Published January 5, 1909.

72,975.—Violet Perfumes.—Schimmel & Co., Miltitz-Leipzig, Germany.
Filed July 17, 1908. Serial No. 36,173. Published January 5, 1909.

72,992.—Hair Tonic.—Addie L. Worthing, Camden, Me.
Filed November 2, 1908. Serial No. 38,428. Published January 5, 1909.

LABELS REGISTERED.

14,673.—Title: "Vassar Toilet." (For Perfumery.) John D. Sauter, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Filed January 16, 1909.

14,685.—Title: "Dentrifice." (For a Dentrifice.) Joseph St. Pierre & Co., Winchendon, Mass. Filed January 19, 1909.

14,686.—Title: "Hyacinth." (For a Complexion and Massage Cream.) Hygienic Laboratory Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed December 17, 1908.

14,687.—Title: "Thoro." (For Powdered Toilet Soap.) Frank D. Thorne, New York, N. Y. Filed November 16, 1908.

14,698.—Title: "Bryant's Marjoram Cream." (For a Medicinal Preparation.) M. K. Bryant, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed January 22, 1909.

14,701.—Title: "Napanee Foot Powder." (For Foot Powder.) Lawrence N. McCleer, Gregory, Mich. Filed January 19, 1909.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

32,382.—Mexican Amole Soap Co., Peoria, Ills. Filed Jan. 22, 1908. Used Ten Years.—Facial Creams, Hair-Tonic, Remedy for Dandruff, Perfume and Toilet Waters.

33,650, 33,651.—Western Grocer Co., Marshalltown, Iowa. Filed March 26, 1908.—Flavoring Extracts and Essences.

33,827.—R. C. Williams & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed April 3, 1908.—Flavoring Extracts, Essences and Olive Oil.

33,828.—R. C. Williams & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed April 3, 1908.—Olive Oil.

34,375.—Paul Rieger & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Filed April 25, 1908.—Perfumes, Face Creams, Floral Waters, Essential Oils, Pomades, Face Powders, Toilet Powders, Tooth Powders, Tooth Paste and Tooth Wash.

37,538.—Charles Meisel, New York, N. Y. Filed September 22, 1908.—Rosin.

37,841.—Shoemaker & Busch, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed October 6, 1908.—Medicated Complexion and Toilet Powders.

38,459.—Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y. Filed November 3, 1908.—Liquid and Powdered Perfumes and Toilet Waters.

38,699.—Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Filed November 16, 1908.—An Antiseptic Powder to be Mixed with Water for the Relief of Eruptions and Inflammation of the Skin.

38,711.—David Burr & Co., Chicago, Ills. Filed November 17, 1908.—Tar Soap.

38,960.—Vittucci-Magnano, Inc. Seattle, Wash. Filed November 30, 1908.—Lucca Olive Oil.

39,060.—Eleto Company, New York, N. Y. Filed December 3, 1908.—(The border is gilt, the background a light yellow, the flowers a dark violet, the background of the central crossband of a light violet color, the leaves and stems green, and the two curved bands toward the bottom pink.)—Sachet Powder.

39,142.—J. Touzeau Saunders, Limited, London, England. Filed December 7, 1908.—Perfumery.

39,400.—Marietta Stanley Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. Filed December 18, 1908.—Toilet Cream.

39,401.—Marietta Stanley Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. Filed December 18, 1908.—Soap.

39,402.—Marietta Stanley Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. Filed December 18, 1908.—Toilet Cream.

39,470.—Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich. Filed December 22, 1908.—Perfumes, Toilet Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Tonic and Face Powder.

39,471.—Joseph C. Kubias, Redlands, Cal. Filed December 22, 1908.—Olive Oil.

39,732.—C. F. A. Sarg, Vienna, Austria. Filed January 6, 1909.—Soaps.

40,100.—Albert C. Calder Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Filed January 23, 1909.—(Used ten years.)—Tooth Powder, Tooth Paste and Tooth Soap.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, MARKET REPORT AND PRICES.

ENGLAND.

Mr. F. W. Tinker, soap manufacturer, St. Helens, died at his residence, Ivanhoe, Queen's Park, St. Helens, on Feb. 26. The deceased gentleman, who had suffered from a long and serious illness, was 58 years of age.

THE WHITE CROSS CONGRESS.—The 1909 "White Cross" (Pure Food and Drugs) Congress at Geneva is to be followed by a similar gathering in Paris this year, as already announced in the *C. & D.* A strong committee has been formed to organize Section C (drugs, essential oils, chemical and mineral waters). M. Guignard, of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, is chairman, the vice-presidents being Professor Perrot (Materia Medica), Professor Grimbert (director of the Central Pharmacy of Paris Hospitals), MM. Ed Bonjean, Chenal, Fère (president of the Mineral Waters and Spas Association), and Pillet (president of the Essential Oil and Perfume Association); M. Fayolle, of the School of Pharmacy, acts as secretary. Four sub-committees have been formed which will deal with (1) drugs and materia medica, (2) essential oils and aromatic substances, (3) chemicals, (4) mineral waters.

FRANCE.

GRASSE AND CANNES.—Mme. Emile Péliissier, wife of Mr. Emile Péliissier, of the house of Péliissier-Aragon, Grasse, has given birth to a son who has been named Louis-Marie-André.

The revision of the United States tariff is causing considerable apprehension here. A meeting of the Consulting Chamber of Arts and Manufactures of Grasse was held on Feb. 10, M. Honoré Cresp presiding.

The president pointed out the energetic protest of the Chamber of Commerce of Nice against an increase in imports by the United States which would practically be prohibitive, and the importance of supporting this protest. In his report on the subject M. Morel has this to say:

"The United States is going to raise the imports on olive oils, which are already taxed high enough. The delegates from California who would like to see the present import doubled pretend that the new imports would enable them to produce olive oil in quantities sufficient for the entire consumption of the country.

"As California, which by the way, is the only region favorable for the cultivation of olive oil, hardly produces a tenth of this internal consumption, it would require years before it could reach this goal. However, it claims that the projected tariff revision would encourage the enlargement and creation of olive orchards in the territory.

"Among the products taxed and also certain perfumes and essential oils, those named below pay an ad. valorem import of 25 per cent. There is no better occasion than this to demand their admittance into the free list.

"Bois de Rose.

"Oil of Geranium of Grasse, Algeria and Bourbon.

"Oil of Myrtle from France, Corsica and Algeria.

"Orange flower waters and Rose waters from Grasse and its neighborhood.

"Oak Moss Concrete. Concrete Essence of Violet leaves, etc.

"In addition to the duty of 40 per cent. import is charged on the glass vessels in which these products are packed. The imports on other containers are equal to duty on the products. These products, either manufactured in France or in its colonies, are not manufactured in the United States. The question is raised then what object the United States has in taxing these articles, which it does not produce.

"The Chamber of Arts and Manufactures of Grasse counts upon the intervention of the French Chamber of Commerce in New York to lay before the Committee on Ways and Means in Washington both their legitimate protest against raising the duty on olive oils and the desire to have removed the duties on the essential oils mentioned above.

"Besides, the French government can in its turn raise the duties on American product, especially on cotton seed oil. The Chamber of Deputies is going to discuss the subject of modifying the custom tariff inaugurated in 1892. The protection of our olive oils and perfumes could be grafted upon the general discussion.

"This principle could be applied in all cases of our exports, for our interests must be protected in all countries, seeing that all of them put up custom barriers in order to preserve their interior commerce and increase their exterior commerce. The same principle ought to guide us. The chamber is therefore of extreme accord with the idea that our tariff should be so revised as to protect our economic interests and to put an end to the inferior situation in which it leaves us with respect to the United States, equipped like us for commerce."

The consulting chamber approved of this report and decided to put these considerations before the government and the representatives of the interested districts in Parliament.

ITALY.

Our correspondent writes very fully in regard to the Messina oils situation in certain parts as follows: "The marked rise that occurred immediately after this earthquake was due, in part, to the fears that there would be no oils forthcoming this spring, but more largely to the fact that certain speculators gave out exaggerations for selfish purposes. In some measure these speculators really believed that the destruction had been more widespread than now appears. The stocks of the oil on hand in the wrecked cities were quite heavy on account of the relatively small amount of business done. One would rightly prophesy that the disappearance of stock on hand in Reggio and Messina would precipitate confusion, and from this point it would be only one step to a panic. In Germany,

during the first week of January, bergamot was quoted at 75 ms. per kilo and in Grasse quotations ranged from 80 to 100 f. per kilo. While the indications were that the crop would be well up to the usual mark, a reaction set in and the prices dropped to their present level. It seems that this season's crops are surpassing our predictions and though the supply of oil of consequence will be good, it is probable that there will be a rise from now on on account of the demand which is predicted. There should be a progressive rise during the course of the next few weeks. and, in fact, until the next crop is ready."

THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

The general market is very much up in the air on account of the fact that some essential oils may be put on the list of articles dutiable at 25 per cent. ad. val. Already several oils have been advanced; for instance, anise from \$1.05 to \$1.20; citronella from 25c. to 32c.; cloves from 70c. to 75c. A general rise all along the line may be looked for, although no change has yet been announced in Messina essences.

Much interest centres in vanillin. Cloves will bear a duty of 30 per cent. and clove oil 25 per cent.; yet it is proposed to reduce the duty on vanillin to 15c. per ounce. Is this a fair example of protection of American industries? If the guiding idea should be that the industry is already well established and can continue to prosper

under the proposed conditions, all well and good; but that remains to be seen.

In view of present conditions we cannot make any lengthy report, as new facts and figures will prevail from day to day.

VANILLA BEANS.

The tariff agitation does not affect this market, as beans will continue on the free list.

BOURBON.—Conditions are much the same as at our last report. Buying is conservative.

TONKA.—Local stocks are meagre, and in a few strong hands.

SOAP MATERIALS.

Tallow, city, .05½ (hhds.); country, .05¾.
Grease, brown, .04¾@.05; yellow, .05½@.05¾.
Cottonseed Oil, crude, tanks, .33@.34; summer, yellow, prime, .41½@.42.
Cocoanut Oil, Cochín, .06¾@.07; Ceylon, .06½@.06¾.
Olive Oil, yellow, 1.50@1.60.
Olive Oil, Foote's, prime, .08½@.—
Palm Oil, Lagos, .06¾; red prime, .06.
Chemicals, borax, .05; caustic soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60 p. c., \$1.90.
Rosin, first run, .21; second, .23; third, .25; fourth, .27.

Almond, Bitter.....per lb.....	\$3.50	Fennel, Sweet	\$1.20	Sassafras, natural	\$0.70
" " F. F. P. A.....	4.50	" Bitter .....	.75	Savin	1.40
" Artificial .....	.75	Geranium, African	4.00	Spear-mint	2.75
" Sweet, True.....	47-57	" Bourbon	3.50	Spruce .....	.45
" Peach-kernel	30-35	" French	11.00	Tansy	4.50
Amber, Crude.....	.13	" Turkish	2.50	Thyme, red, French.....	1.10
" Rectified .....	.20	Ginger	4.50	" white, "	1.30
Anise	1.20	Gingergrass	1.35	Vetivert, Bourbon	8.50
Aspic (Spike).....	1.10	Hemlock .....	.60	" Indian	42.00
Bay, Porto Rico.....	3.50	Juniper Berries, twice rect....	1.25	Wintergreen, artificial .....	.38
Bay	2.25	Kananga, Java	4.00	Wormwood	4.50
Bergamot, 37-38%.....	4.50	Lavender, English	7.00	Ylang-ylang	50.00-65.00
Bergamot, 35%.....	4.25	" Cultivated	2.50		
Birch (Sweet).....	2.00	" Fleurs, 28-30%.....	2.00		
Bois de Rose, Femelle	4.50	Lemon .....	.90	BEANS.	
Cade .....	.20	Lemongrass .....	.90	Tonka Beans, Angostura.....	1.10
Cajeput .....	.53	Limes, expressed.....	2.50	Surinam .....	.55
Camphor .....	.12	" distilled	1.00	Para .....	.30
Caraway Seed	1.50	Linaloe	3.75	Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	3.00-5.00
Cardamom	18.00	Mace, distilled .....	.90	" " Cut	2.25
Carvyl	2.45	Mustard, natural	4.50	" " Bourbon	2.25-3.00
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical.....	1.20	" artificial	2.00	" " Tahiti .....	.70
" Lead free.....	1.60	Myrbane, rect. ....	.12		
" Redistilled	2.00	Neroli, petale.....	80.00-90.00	SUNDRIES.	
Cedar, Leaf.....	.60	" artificial	17.00	Ambergris, black	(oz.) 20.00
" Wood .....	.25	Nutmeg .....	.90	" gray	25.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	8.00-12.00	Orange, bitter	2.50	Civet, horns	1.75-1.85
Citronella .....	.32	" sweet	2.50-3.00	Cologne Spirit.....	2.64
Cloves .....	.85	Origanum .....	.40	Cumaria	3.10
Copaiba	1.25	Orris Root, concrete (oz.)	3.50-4.50	Heliotropine	1.85-2.00
Coriander	6.00-13.00	Patchouly	4.75-5.50	Musk, Cab, pods..... (oz.)	8.00
Croton .....	.80	Pennyroyal	2.50	" " grain	15.00
Cubebs	1.90	Peppermint, W. C.	1.60	" Tonquin, pods.....	18.00
Erigeron	1.50	Petit Grain, American.....	4.50	" " grain.....	22.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%....	.55	" French	6.00	" Artificial, per lb.....	1.75
		Pimento	2.25	Orris Root, Florentine, whole	.10
		Rose	6.50	Orris Root, powdered and	
		Rosemary, French.....	.80	granulated .....	.13
		" Trieste .....	.70	Talc, Italian .....	.01½-.01¾
		Safrol .....	.50	Terpineol .....	.35-.45
		Sandalwood, East India.....	3.50	Vanillin	(oz.) .33-.35
		Sassafras, artificial .....	.34		

TREASURY DECISIONS.

(T. D. 29575.)

Floral Waters.

BURR vs. UNITED STATES.

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. February 16, 1909. No. 144 (suit 4523).

FLORAL WATERS—UNENUMERATED ARTICLES—WASTE.

Floral waters are dutiable as unenumerated manufactured articles under section 6, tariff act of 1897, and not as "waste" under paragraph 463.

APPEAL from the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York.

[Decision in favor of the Government.]

The decision below affirmed, without written opinion, a decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers, G. A. 6436 (T. D. 27600), which had reversed the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York on merchandise imported by E. H. Burr.

The articles in dispute were invoiced as rose water, orange-flower water, eau de roses, and water of roses. The importer protested against their classification as medicinal preparations under paragraph 68, tariff act of 1897, contending that they should have been classified either as unenumerated manufactured articles under section 6 or as waste under paragraph 463. The Board sustained the former contention on the authority of *Euler vs. United States* (147 Fed. Rep., 765; T. D. 27428), whereupon the importer brought proceedings for review in the circuit court, asserting that the merchandise should have been classified as waste under said paragraph 463. An adverse decision by that tribunal resulted in the present appeal.

Comstock & Washburn (Albert H. Washburn of counsel), for the importers.

D. Frank Lloyd, assistant United States attorney, for the United States.

Before LACOMBE, COXE and WARD, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM Decision of circuit court affirmed.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

(Concluded from page 4.)

FREE LIST.

Ambergris, beeswax, camphor, crude, natural; civet, crude; chalk, crude; grease and oils (excepting fish oils), such as are commonly used in soap making or in wire drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather, and which are fit only for such uses, and not specially provided for in Sections 1 and 2 of this Act; lemon juice, lime juice and sour orange juice, all the foregoing not containing alcohol; musk, crude, in natural pods; Oils: Almond, amber, crude and rectified ambergris, aniline, aspic or spike lavender, cajeput, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, chamomile, civet, cocanut, cotton seed, croton, fennel, ichthyol, juglandium, limes, mace, olive oil rendered unfit or incapable of use for food or for any but mechanical or manufacturing purposes, by such means as shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury and under regulations to be prescribed by him; palm, sesame or sesamum seed or bean, thyme, origanum, red or white, valerian; paraffin, styrax, tallow, tonka beans, wax, vegetable or mineral.

SOAP NEWS.

SOAP SOLUBLE IN BENZINE, FOR DRY CLEANING.—Negnai recommends for the above purpose a soap prepared from about 21 parts of 25 per cent. ammonia, 9 parts of alcohol, and 23 warts of water, warmed together and boiled with about 47 parts of oleic acid or other fatty acid. The product contains about 5.3 per cent. of anhydrous ammonia, 9 per cent. of alcohol, 38 per cent. of water, and 47 per cent. of fatty acid, and is added in small quantities to the benzine used in the dry cleaning process.

FEEDING SOAP TABLETS TO THE STAMPING MACHINE.—(Ger. Pat. 202,710, A. Jacobi, Darmstadt.)—The soap tablets are placed in a frame by means of which they are fed along an adjustable travelling platform, between the die plates, and are removed from the press after stamping. The frame is provided with lugs, and the angle-bars, which are acted upon by springs, have sloping guide surfaces for the admission of the die plates. The frame is held in the press by means of spring catches, and runs on rollers, a guide rail being arranged at the upper edge. It is divided into two compartments, so that while one tablet is in the press the one previously stamped can be taken out and replaced by a fresh one.

SOAPS CONTAINING PEROXIDES.—In the complete specification of his British Patent No. 16,828 of 1908, Dr. R. Wolfenstein, 24, Meinekestrasse, Berlin, W., Germany, declares the invention to be described in the following statement:—It has been sought to manufacture soaps containing active oxygen, as such soaps are of great value for disinfecting as well as for bleaching purposes. The hitherto known soaps of this kind are, however, mere mechanical mixtures of common soaps with peroxidized alkaline compounds, such as sodium, peroxide, percarbonate of sodium, perborate of sodium, and therefore suffer from all those disadvantages inherent in a mere mixture of different compounds, since the combination lacks the desired uniformity, and such preparations also tend more easily to decomposition. Furthermore, the soaps thus produced are excessively alkaline, on account of the alkali of the peroxide compound being added to that already present in the soap itself. It has been found that it is possible to obtain non-alkaline soap preparations containing oxygen as peroxide, by bringing together the alkali salts of the peracids, for instance, the percarbonate of sodium or perborate of sodium with the free fatty acids. It is very remarkable and contrary to what would have been expected that the salts of the said peracids are so stable that they can be used in this manner instead of the caustic alkalies, or alkaline carbonates. For manufacturing the soap preparations in question, the free fatty acids commonly used for the manufacture of soap, such as palmitic acid, stearic acid, oleic acid or mixtures of the same, are caused to act upon the alkali compounds of peracids such as perborate of sodium, the free fatty acid being caused to act in molecular proportion for about a quarter of an hour upon the peroxide salt of sodium at the temperature of the water bath until the desired reaction has taken place, a little water being added if found desirable. The termination of the reaction is easily recognized when it is found that the common organic solvents no longer extract the fatty acids, showing that the formation of the desired sodium salts has taken place.



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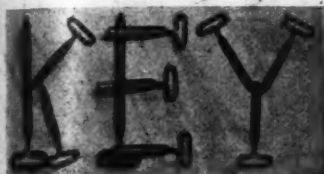
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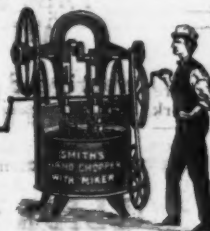
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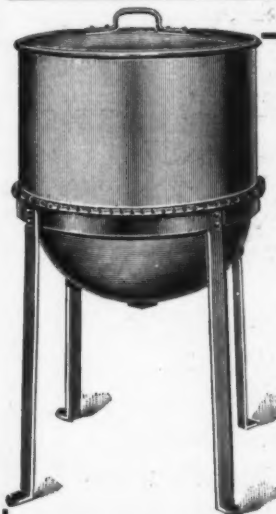
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